

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1868.

Republican Nominations



FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

VERMONT.

For Electors at Large—GEORGE W. GRANT, of Vergennes; H. FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.

For Elector—Third District—GEORGE W. KINGS, of Stowe.

The Presidential Election.

On Tuesday next, the freemen of the United States will be called upon to cast their votes for President and Vice-President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next. If we except the second election of Abraham Lincoln, no election since the Government was organized has been fraught with such momentous consequences as are laden upon the one so near at hand. We wish our readers to reflect upon the condition of our public affairs at the present time, and their causes, before they cast their votes. The privileges of the elective franchise are a precious boon bestowed upon freemen, and one which we should not thoughtlessly or wickedly allow to be taken from us.

We have full hope in the great future of the American Republic. We have the fullest confidence in the capacity and power of the Government to perpetuate itself to the latest time; that confidence arises from our belief in the intelligence, integrity, and industry of the American people. The offspring of the fathers who wrested this country from the grasp of a foreign monarch, have received the mantle of their patriotism. The children of the soldiers of the war of 1812 still live, and the survivors of the Mexican war are yet among us. Every household in Vermont, almost, has been represented in a greater and more cruel war than all others, to perpetuate the Government, and the tales of suffering patriotism will never be told.

N. w., all of these wars have been for some purpose, and from the results of which the people have received great blessings. Do we believe in the necessity of the war of the Revolution? Yes; the present generation does believe, without a single exception; yet we should remember that there were Vallandighams, Pendletons, and Seymours—although known by different names—who lived then and opposed the war, and history gives them the name of Tories. Those who opposed the war of the revolution at the time, have ever since failed to make the people believe that they were the true friends of the American Republic, and have never been able to control the Government since.

The war of 1812 was declared and fought out under a Republican Administration, and those who opposed that war, have since that time, met with signal defeat in their aspirations to control the government. The Mexican war was declared and decided under the Democratic Administration of James K. Polk. There was at the time a great portion of the American people who opposed the war upon the grounds of principal alone, and yet that opposition resulted in their defeat ever afterwards, except in the election of Gen. Taylor, the champion of the war, whose personal popularity alone, secured his election. The people would not afterwards stop to consider whether the war was right or wrong. It was enough for them to know that certain men prosecuted it to a successful termination.

If anything further than the promptings of patriotism in the hearts of Americans were necessary to forestall the future of parties; the foregoing lessons may be perused. The truth is, the great mass of the leaders of the Democratic party, who are the acknowledged leaders at the present time, in an evil hour, turned their backs upon their country, and could smile over our calamities. This has been the great mistake of their lives, well clung to up to the present time. The War Democrats where are they now? the great mass of them, the truly honest ones, will cast their votes for the War Democrat, U. S. Grant.

It would seem to be unnecessary for us to be called upon to prove the positions which Vallandigham, Frank Pierce, or Horatio Seymour occupied during the war. Each one of them sustained the war so far as they were compelled to do so by the people, and no farther. Everything pertaining to the great conflict, is yet too fresh in our minds to require lengthy remarks, but the following extracts from the speech of Horatio Seymour, made on the 4th of

July, 1864, will be of interest at the present time.

"When I accepted this invitation to speak with others at this meeting, we were promised the down-fall of Vicksburg, the opening of the Mississippi, the probable capture of the Confederate capital, and the exhaust on of the rebellion. By common consent all parties had fixed upon this day when the results of the campaign should be known to mark out that line of policy which they felt our country should pursue. But in the moment of expected victory came the midnight cry for help from Pennsylvania to save its desolated fields from the invading foe; and almost in sight of this great commercial metropolis the ships of your merchant were burned to the water's edge."

After exciting the passions of his audience by appeals to their feelings, he used the memorable words which nine days afterwards were repeated and put into practical operation by the infuriated ruffians, who for a short time governed New York, and made it the scene of murders and unprovoked outrages until quelled by the strong arm of the Federal Government.

"Remember this, that the bloody and treasonable and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity CAN BE PROCLAIMED BY A MOB as well as by a government." On the 11th of July he knew the draft which he had denounced, as unconstitutional was to be commenced, and he should have anticipated the application of his words by the mob to him. On the 13th the riots commenced.

The tone of language of Governor Seymour, in his Fourth of July oration, like that of ex-President Pierce, was cold, vacillating, and discouraging, prognosticating defeat and ruin in the prosecution of this "fearful, fruitless, fatal, civil war." "I speak of this war as fruitless," said the ex-President; and after condemning emancipation in the strongest language, and alluding to his advice in 1861 not to resort to arms, he adds: "All that has occurred since then has strengthened and confirmed my convictions in this regard. I repeat, then, my judgment impels me to rely upon MORAL FORCE!!! and not upon any of the coercive instrumentalities of military power."

Horatio Seymour who uttered these discouraging words, and the man who is to be blamed more than any other man for the New York riots, is now stumping the country to secure his election. He is "swinging around the circle," but he will fail to wipe out the record he has made. It will stick to him in spite of himself. We must remember that Horatio Seymour presided over the Democratic Convention in 1854 that nominated McClellan and declared the war a failure. Vallandigham, Pendleton and that class of men, controlled that Convention. In the New York Convention of this year, these same men aided by the unrepentant rebels of the South controlled the proceedings and nominated Seymour in return.

Seymour is dissatisfied with Blair, and the Blair is dissatisfied with Seymour and think that Frank should stand at the head of the ticket. Every State election so far (except Kentucky) increases the trouble in the ranks of the Democracy. They begin to see that those who opposed or neglected their country in time of its greatest trial, are to go on, "up Salt River" for all coming time. This is a hard lesson to learn, but let the past direct the future of our country.

Judge Pierpont on the Political Issues.

From the very able and eloquent speech made by Judge Edwards Pierpont, at the meeting of War Democrats in New York, Wednesday night, we take the following closing extract:

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that, by war the rebels lost all their rights under the Constitution, and that all they can have is of favor. But of what avail are the laws of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court? Blair promises to trample them into the dust; and next will surely follow a claim that the rebels shall be paid for the loss of their slaves. Let us here pause and ask why they should not be paid? They lost much by the war, and by the proclamation of Freedom. If the war was unconstitutional and wrong, then surely, the Emancipation proclamation was void, and the laws by which money was raised to prosecute that war, are void also. I have presented this issue as the leading Seymour; and Blair men have framed it. It is a fair issue—dear, open, and bold—there is no dodging this issue. And now I ask upon this issue, who will vote against Grant? Every rebel later of our free Government who voted against Grant, Every rebel jailer who exposed, starved, and robbed our prisoned soldiers, who voted against Grant. Every aider in these crimes against humanity, and civilization, perpetrated at the Libby and at Andersonville, who voted against Grant. Every contractor of our flag, despoiler of our Government, and violator of its benign laws, who voted against Grant. Every rebel raider from Canada, who robbed and murdered the defenseless people of St. Albans, every inhuman wretch who plotted to poison your waters, burn your cities, and introduced pestilence into all the North, who voted against Grant. Every traitor, every conspirator who aided in the murder of President Lincoln, and the assassination of Secretary Seward, who voted against Grant. And some good men, blinded by party prejudice, held out to be saved by party tears who voted against Grant. At ten o'clock, when my father, the aged of whose only son was seen in his country's cause, voted against Grant? With the surviving soldier, who endured the perils and now seeks a glorious and successful war, who voted against Grant? With the trustees of the widow

and the orphan, and the humble laborer, whose little all is in some savings institution, dependent wholly upon income derived from Government bonds, who voted against Grant?

Will any Father in the Roman Catholic Church, looking to the welfare of the children of that Church, whose earnings are deposited for safety, and drawing interest from United States securities, vote a just Grant? Will a retired citizen, upon whose active millions of foreign capital have been invested here, vote against Grant? Will any intelligent man of business, merchant, banker, manufacturer, salaried clerk, or day-laborer, who wishes stability, security, and prosperity for himself and his children, vote against Grant? Will any man who does not wish the nation to be able to treat on honor, and patriotism inspired, vote against Grant? Consider it well, fellow-citizens, vote deliberately, vote conscientiously; vote down the traitor, vote the Rebel if you will; vote Grant a failure, and Lee the hero of the war; but, before you thus vote, tear down these mocking monuments erected to your patriot dead; demolish every memorial stone at Gettysburg, and in every place where a grateful nation has reared a soldier's tomb! Level 300,000 little hillocks, under which sleep 300,000 young men of the country they died to save; the grass is very green, so watered by mothers' tears, and the roses bloom well, with many a sister and brother, who have been planted on these graves! Trample them in the earth—they are all a mockery—the shogged in an ignominy, and well deserved their doom—and the rotting prisoners of the Libby, and the starving, courted soldiers at Andersonville had but their just deserts? Vote against Grant; and when you see the Rebels, all red with the blood of your mother's sons holding high revelry in the Capitol—and confusion, dismay, and anarchy in the land—go tell your children—We voted for that! I would have the South treated justly—yes, very generously. I would take no step for vengeance; but I would not restore them to power with their present mad views and audacious purpose, to subvert the laws and destroy the liberties of my country.

The vote will soon be cast; when the ballot has been cast in America, the decision conquer even the will—submit as to the fiat of God. As this is the last, so will be the bitterest contest. In it the son shall be divided against the son, and man's foot shall be they of his own household. It is a war of the mind, a war of ideas—of the will, and of all the evil passions. The result is certain. The storm will rage with great blackness, but, as the sun rolls down on the 3d of November next, and stamps with ink of night the eternal record of that day, you shall see one, calm, serene, and well worthy of your trust, rising above the storm, and you shall hear his voice, saying: "LET US HAVE PEACE."

Legislative Statistics.

From the Manual of the Legislature, about to be published by the assistant clerks of the House, we compile the following statistics. The Senate, in respect to the occupation of its officers and members, is divided as follows:

Twelve farmers, 11 attorneys, 3 physicians, 3 merchants, 2 bankers, 3 students, 1 who has retired from business, 1 secretary of insurance company, 1 marble dealer, 1 produce dealer. Nativities: Vermont, 31; Massachusetts, 3; New Hampshire, 2; New York, 1; Connecticut, 1. Religious Preference: 13 Congregationalists, 6 Episcopalians, 4 Liberals, 2 Methodists, 2 Unitarians, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Christian, and 1 of no preference. The oldest Senator is Merritt Clark, Postville, 65; the youngest Senator, Geo. N. Dale, Brighton, 33.

The House presents the following record, viz:

Occupations: 151 farmers, 20 attorneys, 19 merchants, 19 manufacturers, 7 physicians, 6 students, 5 clerks, 5 men, 3 clerks, 3 mechanics, 3 lumber dealers, and 21 of other occupations. Nativities: Vermont, 210; New Hampshire, 18; Massachusetts, 11; New York, 5; Connecticut, 3; Canada, 5; and 1 each from Nova Scotia, England, and Scotland.

Religious Preference: 54 Congregationalists, 47 of no preference, 42 Methodists, 35 Baptists, 26 Universalists, 6 Liberals, 6 Episcopalians, 2 Free-thinkers, 4 Unitarians, 2 Protestants, 2 Christians, 2 Presbyterians, and 1 each of Disciples, Churchmen, Orthodox, Catholic, Friend, Independent, Union, and Spiritualist.

Oldest members, Jabez W. Langdon, of New Haven, and Joseph Underwood, of Hardwick, each 72 years. Youngest members, Chas. P. Allen, of Irasburgh, and A. C. Houghton, of Stamford, each 24 years.

Political Preference: Republicans, 224; Democrats, 15.—*Montpelier Journal*.

Continued.

The official vote of Indiana gives a Republican majority of 1059. In Ohio majority is 17,603; In Pennsylvania, 9371.

THE CANVASS.—It is said that Seymour, on his stamping tour, is accompanied by a number of anxious friends, who strive to keep up his heart, and have so far prevented him from returning home. But he himself, no doubt, feels that it is of no use; and the probability is that he will return home with a check, convinced that his first resolve was right, to stay at home quietly, and take no part in the excitement of the canvass. As for Blair, he is speaking with great vigor, and making a lieutenant to the Republican party wherever he goes. The more Mr. Seymour tells the people that it would not be very dangerous to make him President, the more Blair convinces people that the Seymour and Blair tie is eminently to be avoided by all who do not want a new revolution.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

A story illustrating the position of the Democracy as regards the Intemperance, has its origin not far from the city of Ottawa, in the mind of a fact-finding Democratic party, in every State where they had a majority in the year 1860, rebellion and attempted to sub-

code from the Union, and thereby caused the expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000,000, which \$2,500,000,000 remains in the form of a debt, and that they are now abusing the Republicans on account of it, the point of the story will be easily perceived.

An honest Irishman, perhaps a little too fond of whisky, had a wife, who thrashed him with great regularity, and often sent him to bed without his supper. One day he entered the office of a lawyer, to whom his hapless condition had been for some time known, and asked for a private consultation, when the following conversation ensued:

Irishman—"The old woman is in jail."

Lawyer—"That's lucky."

Irishman—"Well, yer honor, how jail we get her out?"

Lawyer—"What is she sent to jail for?"

Irishman—"She's fined \$14 for breaking a window, and sent to jail till it is paid."

Lawyer—"Is it only for breaking a window?"

Irishman—"That's all yer honor, except this," taking off his hat and showing a fresh gash on the side of his head. "Ye see, I was sitting in Mr. Mulrooney's grocery, and the old woman came by and just heaved a stone through the window and took me here."

Lawyer—"Well, Patrick, if you must set her out, the cheapest way is to pay the fine."

Irishman—"But she'll murder me for quadrupling the money!"—*Chicago Tribune*.

Special Notices.

Twenty-five Years Practice
In the Treatment of Diseases Incident to Females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of *Suppression* and all other *Menstrual Derangements*, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain St. Office, No. 40, South Street, Boston. N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment. Boston, July, 1868. 226 Broadway.

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PERUVIAN SYRUP.

(A protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron). is Dyspepsia. The most inveterate form of this disease has been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of some of our first citizens proves.

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"I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years standing."

"I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely breathe myself of the reality. People who have known me are a-trembled at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me."

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN WRITES AS FOLLOWS:

"My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'Fountain of Health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the head Dyspepsia."

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a history of this remarkable remedy, with a treatise on "Iron as a medicine," will be sent free to any reader of the Transcript.

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

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NOTICE.

The St. Albans Bank of St. Albans, Vt., whose charter terminated on the 25th of March, 1868, hereby give notice that it will redeem its outstanding bills, at its banking house, in the Vermont National Bank of St. Albans, for one year from the 25th of May, 1868, agreeably to the following act.

R. BALLOU, Cashier.

St. Albans, Vt., May 20th, 1868.

An act relating to the redemption of Bank notes. It is hereby enacted, Ac.

SEC. 1. After the expiration of the charter of any bank chartered by this State, or after the termination of the existence of any such bank, agreeably to the laws of this State, such bank may cause notice to be published in all the weekly newspapers of the county where such bank is located, for one full year, setting forth that said bank will redeem its outstanding bills, the day after the expiration of its charter or the day of the termination of its existence, and a copy of this act and upon publication of such notice, neither such bank nor its officers shall be liable to any action for the non-redemption for any of its outstanding bills, or against the same, until such bank, as aforesaid, such bank shall be subject to the operation, or liable to the provisions of the sixty-third section of chapter eighty-nine of the general statutes.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 19, 1866. 216-ly

May 20th, 1868.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN,

Just Published in a Sealed envelope. Price 6cts.

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Depravity, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, caustics, blisters, or any other dangerous mode of cure at once certain and effectual, in every case, every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25c. Address the Publishers,

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Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from nervous debility, and premature decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, and free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured.

Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

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PANTS AND VESTS, for Fall and Winter wear.

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WOMAN.

FEMALES, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings from these contrivances in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. It is pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer on a lance, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either tamely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or simply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert any thing that would do justice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

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When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family. The mantle of existence for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early commencement of school, and especially in the unhealthy exercise of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited, the system is overtaxed, and the result is the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary and unrequited, by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When an excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the nervous system is overtaxed, and the result is the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to light air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage capes the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the pain diseases and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and hips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Excessive and Too Long Continued Periods, for Protrusion and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, or BUCHU, Directions for use, and full advice, accompanying each bottle. Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU is more strength giving than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, determination of Blood to the Head, Confusion of Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Heat of the Face, Headache, and Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Disruption of the Marrow, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for HELMHOLD'S. Take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price, \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address: H. HELMHOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N.Y.

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NEARLY TWO MILLIONS,

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Annual Dividends, 50 Per Cent.

All its Policies are Non-Forfeiting! No restriction on Travel, Location or Employment! Dividends upon the full Premiums paid on all its Policies!

Notes taken if desired for half of the Premium for the first four years, and in case of death, they are paid by the Dividends and given up and not deducted from the Policy, and

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The Phoenix Mutual, of Hartford

Conn. Liberal terms to an active, energetic man. Address, N. G. AXTELL, Peru, N. H.

General Agent for Northern New York and Vermont.

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Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, 23 Greenwich Street, New York.

Messrs. G. Bruce & Son & Co., Type-Foundry, 137 N. 5th St., New York.

Messrs. Phalen & Son, New York.

"Phelan & Colender, New York.

"Tarrant & Co., "

"Chickering & Son, "

"Radway & Co., " 136 endlm

Autumn and Winter

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Real Black Thread and Malta Laces.

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Merino Undervests and Drawers.—Extra Quality